BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864. NO. 142.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 25.—Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon. Butler, in a communication to the commanding officer at City Point, says that the limited time having expired which was fixed by a Convention between the representatives of the Emperor of the French and the United States for shipping the tobacco at City Point, I have sent Lieut. Payne, of my staff, for the single purpose of delivering dispatches for the commanding officer of the French vessels. The French steamers left during the afternoon.

No tobacco was sent down.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 25.—Gen. Hoke, who commanded the land forces in the assault on Plymouth, has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Letters purporting to be a correspondence between Lyons and the President's Private Secretary are forgeries.

It is officially estimated that the tithe bacon of Georgia will exceed five million pounds.

No further developments in regard to the French tobacco.

Information from the Peninsula has been received of the landing of a large number of Yankee troops at Yorktown from ocean steamers.

It is reported that the negro regiments stationed there had become demoralized and were sent away.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 25.—Baltimore papers to the 23d received.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate active preparations for the campaign.

Large numbers of sick have been transferred to Washington.

All the sutlers, twenty-eight hundred in number, have left the army.

Grant has established his headquarters in the field.

Deserters from Lee report his whole force at sixty thousand men with reinforcements constantly arriving.

Additional Yankee accounts from the Red River are not deemed reliable. They claim a decided victory over Kirby Smith's forces at the battle of Pleasant Hill.—Among the rebels killed are Gens. Mouton and Parsons.

The New York *World* says Chase has sold all the surplus gold and it is evident he will be compelled, before the year is out, to buy gold to pay the interest on the public debt.

Gold closed on the 22d at 175.

European news unimportant. All difficulties in regard to the Mexican crown have been adjusted.

Maximillian was to sail on the 13th.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, April 25.—Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on the 14th and 15th at Grand Echore, losing 4,500 prisoners, with camp equipage. On the 18th eleven boats, carrying Federal wounded, crossed Bonnet Carrie. Banks is at Fort DeRusey calling for reinforcements. Taylor followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforcements are going from New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

Banks' army is at Natchitoches much demoralized. Taylor is well up pressing him. The Yazoo Valley is clear of Yankees. A fire here destroyed ten frame houses to-day. Loss severe.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 25.—The enemy's cavalry yesterday made a feeble demonstration as if intending to cross in front of Ely's and Germanna Fords, but quickly wheeled about and returned in the direction of Culpeper C. H. Nothing else of interest.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 25.—A lady who came through the lines to-day reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at Decatur, Tenn., killing Grierson and capturing a large number of prisoners. General Wheeler had a general review of his cavalry to-day, which was witnessed by a large number of General officers.

For the Progress.]

GRANVILLE COUNTY, April 23, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention was called some days since to a very injudicious communication from the army (I think it was published in the "*Confederate*" and perhaps copied by you.) The writer in commenting on the election for Governor, stated that his Regiment would (or should) "*hang up any man by the thumbs*," who voted or attempted to vote for Mr. Holden. My object in troubling you with this, is not to interfere in any respect with the election for Governor or to discuss the merits or claims of either of the gentleman for that high and responsible position, but to correct, what I conceive to be an error, into which you and perhaps some of your readers have fallen. I did not understand this army correspondent to say or to intimate that this very novel and not altogether pleasant operation of "hanging men by the thumbs" for exercising their rights as freemen, would be done by *Officers* or by their authority or orders; for I cannot believe that there is an Officer in any Regiment from North Carolina, so foolish or so cruel as to attempt to punish his men for voting as they may desire. I have certainly never seen or heard of *any Officer*, of any rank, endeavoring to prevent his men from exercising the right of suffrage on all occasions, when they have been permitted to vote by the laws of the State, and I have been an officer from the commencement of the war and I have had ample opportunities to hear of these unofficerlike and ungentlemanly proceedings if such had ever existed. Notwithstanding these things I regret to see that in your editorial comment, you seemed to have been under the impression that *Officers* would do these things, when I do not think that the communication alluded to justified that conclusion.

I am satisfied that you would not knowingly do anything or publish anything that would have a tendency to make our brave men in the field think that their officers will try to prevent them from voting for the men of their choice; or that they will be so unjust and cruel as to punish them for so voting.—Still I see that this communication and the comments on it by the *press*, have had the effect to bring another letter from the army, from the 66th Regiment, (forget the regiment to which the former correspondent belongs) threatening to give all such as may attempt to interfere with voting openly "a lively time," and goes on to say: "But there are some *officers* with more spite than brains that would do it if they could." So you see, Mr. Editor, that such ill-advised communications, are calculated to do much harm to the service, at a time above all others, when the most perfect harmony and confidence should exist between officers and men, as well as among all of our gallant troops who are now preparing to meet the common enemy of our country and to decide it may be, whether we are to be freemen or slaves. I repeat that I consider that you, as well as your correspondent from the 66th, are in error in thinking that the "hanging" was to be done by the *officers*. I have not the paper by me containing the article, but my impression at the time of reading it was, that the writer intended to convey the idea, that those voting for Mr. Holden would be "suspended" by the regiment in the form of a *mob* and not by the orders of the officers.—If however, I am in error, and this thing is to be done by the order of the commanding *officer* of the regiment, I ask every body's pardon for writing so much, and shall conclude by saying that I hope this Moloch may change his mind before the election. * * *

For the Progress.]

LENOIR INSTITUTE, N. C., April 23d, 1864.

EDITOR-PROGRESS:—Notwithstanding the harsh booming of the death-dealing cannon may be heard right in our midst bespeaking strife and blood-shed, still our people are in good spirits and find time to be merry, as in good old times past by and gone. I have just returned from the army on furlough, and, having not seen my home and friends before in nearly two years, I expected to find them all in "sack-cloth and ashes." I even dreaded to see my home for fear that I might find that *disaffected, discontented mass* wrangling for *peace*, striving to uproot the "cause" in my mother State. But imagine my surprise when I found the same ever sanguine and hopeful old friends ready to cheer me on in the cause of independence, and congratulate me on my good fortune in escaping the perils of battles and the epidemics of camp life. I met my same old lady friends smiling if anything more beautiful than ever, more easily flattered and a great deal more winning. Hardly had I time to kiss my good old mother, ere here come two or three notes with Miss this one's compliments and Miss that one's ditto, given specially to me—a ball—a party—all the same evening. "What shall I do?" I gasped, after fluttering around a while worse than a fish out of water. I got off to one, at the disappointment of the others, and in the din and whirl among white low neck dresses and floating massive curls, I almost forgot that only a few weeks before I had been on the weary march and in the deadly conflict. I enjoyed myself very much, and returned home the next morning looking more like a post in a flower nursery in May, than a soldier from the Army of Northern Virginia.

I attended a Tableau yesterday evening given by the Young Ladies of Mosely Hall. The scenery was never excelled under similar circumstances; but the building was too small for the audience. The scenes, twenty in all, I believe, were very beautiful and appropriate; and concluded by an original tragedy by W. B. Herrington, 3d N. C. Cavalry, entitled "The Skirmish Fight or the Captain's Bride." The piece was very exciting and evinced a lively imagination as well as a graceful, easy style of writing. It was acted in dramatic style by Henry Thompson, 3d N. C. Cavalry, as hero and Captain, with the beautiful and accomplished Miss D——, a Newbern refugee, while Wm. Best, Virginius Best and W. B. Herrington appeared in the minor characters. The piece was not acted very well—that is it would not compare with the performance of more experienced dramatists. But when it is known that it was written, memorized and practiced in the short space of three days, no one will be disposed to criticise.

We learn that these performances are to be continued for the benefit of needy soldier's families. As this merry-making is to be turned into usefulness, may God speed them.

E. T. E.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lynn's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the Mass Meeting to be held at May Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county.

MANY CITIZENS.

Mr. Editor—We authorize you to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; that he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men.

Respectfully,

April 21-d6tw2t MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6twtd.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

RANAWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a negro man named JOHN.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him

April 23-d5t

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 22.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY——Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the 17th inst., one bright bay Colt, 4 years old this spring, with black mane and tail, main thick and short, with white legs nearly up to the knee and a white streak on his face. I have some reason to believe that he was stolen, as I have understood that there was two persons seen inquiring the way to Henderson, N. C., with such a horse, without a saddle. Any information thankfully received besides a liberal reward:

April 23-d2t&wtl* BURTON FERRELL.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confedrate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office. April 21-eod1w

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give it or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county Va., the boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartletts co. C, 13th Tenhessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dewlt with according to law. J. M. BOYD,

Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.

April 25-d15tw3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a Charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. March 31-3tawtd

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen. WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.

J. D. K. SLIGHT, Secretary.

Southern papers requested to copy.

April 21-d6tw1t

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,

INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,

AND

ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number	$ 2 00
Subscription for three months	5 00
" " six months	10 00
" " twelve months	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-2tawt25A Richmond, Va.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 2d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary E. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.

Post Office at New Garden Guilford county, N. C.

4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw5t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed

March 18-dawtf

DR. JOHN W. MAY,

LOCATED AT GROGANSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM County, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhœa, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrotalous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter, personally, and all communications strictly confidential. April 22-w5t

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order. Also a set of Carriage Harness. Apply at

April 22-3t* PLANTER'S HOTEL.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

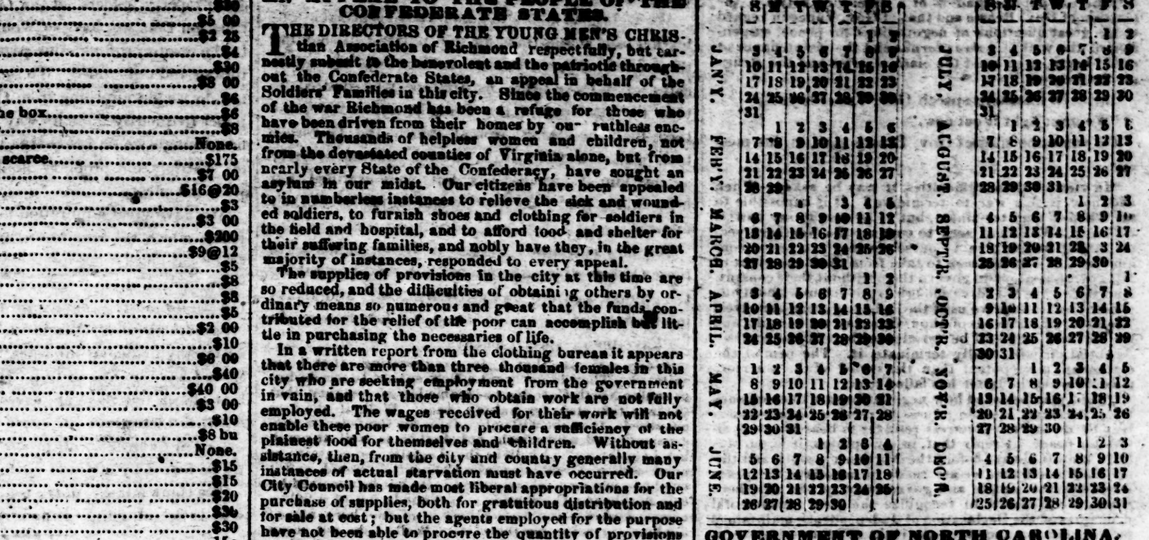
The following rates will be charged for all advertisements [illegible]

One square or less, one week.....$10 00
One square or less, one month.....30 00
Three months.....80 00
Six months.....144 00
One year.....240 00
Two squares one week.....15 00
Two squares one month.....50 00
Three months.....120 00
Six months.....192 00
One year.....320 00
Three days.....15 00
Two months.....144 00

Fifty per cent. on the above rates will be charged for all [illegible] and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements [illegible] each, inserted three times a week will be charged $6 a square for every insertion.

When sent by [illegible] the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Bullock Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neethery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit; Jessed Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President Ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Garton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President Ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G K W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L B Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R C H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Chief Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col E B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief in Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and F Overby.

Middle Ward—W. B. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and R. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. B. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Weigh Master.

[illegible]

Captain—C. H. Morton.

Watchmen—E. A. [illegible], Wm. Roberts, Wm. C Porter, B. G. Lucas, Chas. Dyer and Wm. Overby.

[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

Gov. Vance and Gov. Brown.

As the *Conservative*, Gov. Vance's organ, is attempting to show that his Excellency is a better peace man than Gov. Brown, and that he has gone farther than any one else in defense of personal liberty and the rights of the citizen, it must excuse us for a reference to the record.

The *Conservative* says:

"There is not the shadow of a difference between the position of Gov. Brown and that of Gov. Vance in regard to the great questions of negotiations for peace, suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the maintenance of civil liberty, even amid the clash of arms and the struggle for freedom."

In his Wilkesboro speech Gov. Vance says:

"We must fight it out now."

On the same subject Gov. Brown says, in his message:

"In view of these difficulties, it may be asked—When and how is this war to terminate? It is impossible to say when it may terminate, but it is easy to say how it will end. We do not seek to conquer the Northern people, and if we are true to ourselves they can never conquer us. We do not seek to take from them the right of self-government, or to govern them without their consent. And they have not force enough to govern us without our consent, or to deprive us of the right to govern ourselves. The blood of hundreds of thousands may yet be spilt, and the war will not still be terminated by force of arms.—Negotiation will finally terminate it. The pen of the statesman, more potent than the sword of the warrior, must do what the latter has failed to do.

"But I may be asked how negotiations are to commence when President Lincoln refuses to receive commissioners sent by us, and his Congress resolves to hear no proposition for peace. I reply that, in my opinion, it is our duty to keep it always before the Northern people and the civilized world that we are ready to negotiate for peace whenever the people and government of the Northern States are prepared to recognize the great fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence maintained by our common ancestry—the right of all to self-government and the sovereignty of the States. In my judgment, it is the duty of our government, after each important victory achieved by our gallant and glorious armies on the battle field, to make a distinct proposition to the Northern government for peace on these terms."

More than this: Gov. Brown called his Legislature together that the position of Georgia might be known of all men, and the occasion brought forth his incomparable Message and the Resolutions of Hon. Linton Stephens, protesting against the usurpations of Congress suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, &c. Gov. Vance called his Council together, but opposed the assembling of the Legislature, and of course the Council would not assemble it against his wishes.

But on the *habeas corpus* the *Conservative* claims that Gov. Vance was ahead of Gov. Brown. Let us see. The *Conservative* says:

"As regards the support of *habeas corpus*, Gov. Vance likewise *anticipated* Gov. Brown, as he did Mr. Stephens, in *protesting*, alike against its suspension, and the exercise on the part of the President, of the dangerous powers confided to him in that respect. He was *foremost* in opposing that unfortunate measure as he has been *firmest* in advocating its repeal. He was the *sentinel* who sounded the alarm and the *leader* of the fiercest assault upon it. His record in this and in all other respects is the embodiment of that conservatism which teaches vigilance, decision, and unwavering courage in all that relates to the liberties of the people."

We shall not argue the question with the *Conservative*, but leave the two Governors to speak for themselves. Gov. Vance's speech at Wilkesboro was delivered on the 22d February, and Gov. Brown's Message to the Georgia Legislature was read before that body on the 10th of March, eighteen days later:

EXTRACT FROM GOV. VANCE'S WILKESBORO' SPEECH.

"There is talk of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended in the Southern States. I understand it has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of this writ may not be in contravention of the Constitution; for the Courts have decided that Congress can suspend the writ within certain limits. * * I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere—either of a desire upon the part of the government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that argues ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law abiding people, if we regard *the King's name* as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our jurists announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand up to our own Constitution and our own laws."

EXTRACT FROM GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.

I cannot withhold the expression of the deep mortification I feel at the late action of Congress in attempting to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to confer upon the President powers expressly denied to him by the Constitution of the Confederate States. Under a pretext of a necessity which our whole people know does not exist in this case, whatever may have been the motives, our Congress with the assent and request of the Executive, has struck a fell blow at the liberties of the people of these States.

* * * *

What justification exists now for this most monstrous deed, which did not exist during the first or second year of the war, unless it be found in the fact, that those in power have found the people ready to submit to every encroachment rather than make an issue with the government, while we are at war with the enemy, and have, on that account, been emboldened to take the step which is intended to make the President as absolute in his power of arrest and imprisonment as the Czar of all the Russias? What reception would the members of Congress from the different States have met in 1861, had they returned to their constituents and informed them that they had suspended the *habeas corpus*, and given the President the power to imprison the people of these States with no restraint upon his sovereign will? Why is liberty less sacred now than it was in 1861? And what will we have gained when we have achieved our Independence of the Northern States, if in our effort to do so, we have permitted our form of government to be subverted, and have lost Constitutional liberty at home?

Gov. Vance apologises for the outrage on the rights of the people—says "if we regard the *King's name* as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion," &c.; while Gov. Brown indignantly protests against the unwarrantable assumption of power and *demands* the repeal of the unconstitutional Act suspending the writ.

We leave our neighbor to his meditations while the people read and analyse the positions of the two Governors.

The War.

Since the victory at Plymouth, the details of which have not yet reached us, we have but little to note.—That there are other and more important movements in progress in Eastern North Carolina we have but little doubt, but we think all speculations as to Gen. Hoke's probable movements out of place at this time. We hope to be able to give the lists of killed and wounded at Plymouth in a day or two.

From Virginia we have nothing, and in the South and West all is quiet so far as we are apprised.—Strange events, however, are constantly expected.

Gov. Vance and a Convention.

There are many people in North Carolina, as good and loyal citizens as we have, that desire that the subject of a State Convention should be submitted to the people. The Legislature, and no man will accuse them, no one who is not afraid to trust them will shrink from the proposition. In Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro speech he claimed those who wanted a Convention as his "friends;" that they were and "sound" as any, &c. Of those who favored a Convention he said, then:

"A Convention is proposed by some. I make no denunciation to make of those who are moving this question. They are as sound men, no doubt, as I am, as you are—as anybody; they are my friends; but I think it is wrong."

We were glad to see this and called especial attention to it at the time, for the purpose of shaming those *Destructives* who were holding up the advocates of a Convention as traitors who desired to take the State out of the Confederacy. We knew then that the strong ground which the Governor took against a Convention would operate severely against him at the ballot box, but were gratified that he should defend their loyalty and do justice to their motives.

But how is it now? Is the Governor adhering to those Conservatives who elected him, or is he taking the ground occupied by the *Destructives*, and arraying himself against his old friends? Let us see. In his Fayetteville speech he says:

"Some may say that I am exaggerating—that I am agitated. They do not want a Convention, to secede, but to enable North Carolina to resume her sovereignty, that she may take steps for making peace. Well, if she does not secede, then she will only advise the Confederate government; and why can she not do this as well through her Legislature? I believe the Legislature contains as much ability and influence as a Convention would, and it would be just as much respected. Do not be deceived by this ado about a Convention. It reminds me of a fellow named Jenkins—and I hope there is no one here named Jenkins—(a voice, yes there is). Well, I do not mean him. Jenkins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unfortunate condition he was afraid of his wife, (and Jenkins was not alone in that custom). As the story goes, he went home one night, walked very cautiously, but managed to over-turn the chairs, &c., and after divesting himself of his clothing, got into the bed and turned his face to the wall to prevent Mrs. Jenkins smelling his breath. She saw it all, and unable to retain her indignation, she said, Jenkins turn over, you can't fool me; you are drunk clear through. (A laugh and cheers).—So it is with a few who are calling for a Convention.—They can't fool me. They desire the State to go out of the Confederacy."

Here the Governor boldly charges those of the people of the State who favor a Convention—no doubt a large majority—with a desire to take the State out of the Confederacy. So it seems he does not think as well of those Conservatives who favor a Convention, now, as he did in February, when he made his Wilkesboro' speech.

The people are the sovereigns, and if they want a Convention it is their right to have it, and that public man who denies that right or who tries to restrain the people in its exercise cannot secure their support.—And how different, too, is this from the language of Hon. E. G. Reade, in his speech made in the Senate just before the close of the last session.—He said that he was not afraid to trust the people, that whether they had a Convention or not, they would do right. We may have occasion to compare his sentiments on a Convention with those of Governor Vance, hereafter.

Some of the Destructives, in their eagerness to defeat Mr. Holden, make a great parade of the fact that the *Progress* is the only paper that supports him.—Let us look into the matter a little: Neither the Salem *Press* or the Henderson *Times* have declared for Gov. Vance, and will not, we are persuaded, because they know that their patrons and the people by whom they are surrounded are for Mr. Holden. And then how many papers are there in the State that support Gov. Vance, that dare utter a word in favor of civil liberty, the rights of the citizen and in opposition to military usurpation? The *Conservative* and the *North Carolinian* are the only papers, who advocate the claims of Governor Vance, that have published Mr. Stephens' speech, and not one of them has published the message of Gov. Brown or the Georgia or Mississippi Resolutions. The *Destructive* organs are not allowed by those whom they serve to publish these masterly efforts in favor of civil liberty and protests against oppression and tyranny. Just think of it! only one of the five Dailies in Richmond that dared publish the great speech of Vice President Stephens, a production that has received the plaudits of seven-tenths of the entire people of the Confederacy. The support of such papers is not to be desired, as the opponents of Mr. Holden will find in August.

Meantime we beg the brethren to remember that Leach was "Holden's candidate," that the *Progress* was the only paper in the State that advocated his election, and that he is elected by an increased majority over Christian's vote. He was opposed by the *Observer*, *Confederate*, *Patriot* and lesser lights among the large number of *Destructive* organs that advocate the election of Gov. Vance, but the people are not as ignorant as the oligarchs and "patriots and property holders" take them to be; and when the first Thursday in August comes, a voice will not only come up from the 7th but every District in the State that will rebuke the insolence of those who are now attempting to impose upon and deceive them.

It is not the number of papers in the service of the candidate, but the number of votes in August, that will elect; and when the ballots are counted and compared it will be found that W. W. Holden will be elected by a large majority. Any man of common sense, who should now put his name before the people for their suffrages, would rather have the *Destructive* journals against him than for him, for the Conservative masses will vote against their teachings, it matters not who is their candidate.

BOTH SIDES OF THE PICTURE.—"A vote for Vance is a vote for Thomas Bragg."—*Progress.*

Let it also be remembered that "a vote for Vance" is a vote for Wm. A. Graham; for R. M. Pearson; for E. G. Reade; for Nat. Boyden; for Eugene Grissom; for R. Y. McAden; for David A. Barnes; for Lewis Thompson; for T. M. Garrett; for Edward Yellowley; for F. M. Satterthaite; and for thousands of *true Conservatives* whose endorsement is a sufficient recommendation for any man, and with whom it is certainly no disgrace to be associated.—*Conservative.*

Why did the *Conservative* disfigure our picture? Why did not that paper furnish our list and give all the names of "patriots and property holders" as we had them? And again, is not that paper mistaken as to some of the prominent gentlemen it claims for Gov. Vance? Some of them have refused, we have been told, to declare themselves in favor of either; while others we take it are certain for Holden. We hardly think that gentlemen who vote against Mr. Holden will be considered Conservatives after the election in August.

The *Confederate* devotes nearly its whole editorial space, in yesterday's issue, to Holden and the *Progress*, and especially against our article [illegible] the [illegible] editors [illegible] ers of this paper will find, Argus-like, all their attempts to prejudice a people against Holden and the [illegible] been futile. And after the action of the Georgia and Mississippi Legislatures we have an abiding confidence that among the first acts of the next Congress will be the abolition of the Order of the Star Chamber."

The *Confederate* has something to say about our imparting information to Northern of our plans, &c. We suppose we are as much interested in the redemption of Eastern North Carolina as any of the "patriots and property holders" of the *Confederate*; and the intimation that we have or would convey information to the enemy, through our paper or otherwise, is gratuitous and unfounded. We send nothing to Northern nor do we get anything from there, but we see Jay's paper frequently finds its way to the *Confederate* office, though we do not charge that that establishment of "patriots and property holders" are communicating with the enemy.

We have great admiration for the gallantry of Gen. Hoke, which we have more than once expressed, and there was no effort or intention on our part to reflect upon him or any one else, or to frustrate any plans; but we do most solemnly protest against the indiscriminate arrest of citizens on what may be considered by any malicious informer "proper suspicion." We should have no fear of Gen. Hoke, or any other gallant officer, but there are eaves-droppers and self-constituted "detectives" in every community, who have managed to erect bomb-proofs for themseves, that are to be feared by all good men.

We think a free country is good enough for any man who is not afraid of his own record.

We publish with pleasure a letter from Granville, from an officer whom we esteem very much, relative to what has appeared in our paper concerning a threat to "suspend by the thumbs" those soldiers who dared to vote for Holden. We know that our correspondent would not countenance anything of the kind, nor would a large majority of the gallant men who hold commissions in our army be guilty of anything so base; and yet we believe there are some who would resort to any means to prevent soldiers from voting for Mr. Holden. Some of the men at Camp Holmes say they have been threatened with being sent off should they make any expressions favorable to Holden, while privates in the army are constantly writing us that threats have been made by the officers that those who attempted to vote for him will be punished.

We have but little fear of any trouble ourself, for there are but few officers who would attempt to prevent the soldiers from voting as they please, and they will be shamed into silence by the war-worn veterans.

Our friend knows one thing—he has been in the service long enough to know that good officers always have good discipline in their commands, and there will be no trouble about voting in any regiment where the officers perform their duty; and should there be any "suspending by the thumbs" we do not hesitate to assert that the officers will be responsible for it, for the privates are generally for Mr. Holden.

The Election in the 7th.

We have meagre returns as yet, but enough to assure us that Leach's majority in the District will be larger than Christian's.

	LEACH.	FOSTER.	RAMSAY.
Davidson,	894	491	
Chatham,	820	380	141
Anson		276 maj.	
Randolph,	552 maj.		

There are two companies from Chatham yet to hear from which it is thought will swell Leach's majority. As far as heard from Leach is 1,220 ahead. The three counties yet to hear from gave Christian 998 majority, and as they will give an increased majority for Leach we may safely assume that his majority will be over two thousand. We hope the "patriots and property holders" and the Destructive organs will not forget that Leach was "Holden's candidate." The District will give Mr. Holden not less than 2500 majority.

We learn the vote is to be compared at Ashboro on Wednesday, and by the last of the week we shall be able to announce the official result.

The new Congress is to assemble on Monday next, May 2nd, and we hope the first matters that will engage the attention of the body may be the odious acts of the last session, especially the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. The people are the masters in this country and the law-makers the servants, and unless there should be speedy reform those who appoint these agents must keep changing until men are placed in power who have the moral honesty and the moral courage to do right.

Another thing: We most solemnly protest against the custom of the previous Congress of doing anything in secret session. There is no justification for such a course, and we hope that it will be abolished, together with the Court of "Star Chamber" and other machinery considered odious and oppressive by the masses of our people.

In this connection we invite attention to an admirable article from the *Appeal* on the subject of secret sessions, to be found in this paper. We agree entirely with the sentiments there expressed.

General Hoke Promoted.

We are glad to see that Gen. Hoke, who commanded the land forces in the recent attack on Plymouth, has been promoted to a Major General. He is a gallant officer, a desperate fighter and eminently merits the favor of the government, and we rejoice at his advancement.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We call the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of Mr. Johnstone, offering a farm, with negroes, stock, &c., for sale. It is situated on the French Broad River, one of the most inviting sections of the State and far removed from the ravages of desolating war. Further particulars concerning the place may be had of the editor of the *Progress*.

The Atlanta papers of Friday express the opinion that the army at Dalton was about to be put in motion. It is said to be in splendid condition and [illegible] for action.

What is to be done with the negroes taken at Plymouth is a question often asked us. We don't know. [illegible] holder who probably has [illegible] in [illegible] about a hundred negroes [illegible] by the [illegible] Knowing that the government might [illegible] to work on the fortifications or return them to their owners, if they are not to be held as prisoners of war, as such a course would be better than holding them at an expense to the government. We suppose Gen. Hoke will send them from Richmond before making any disposition of them. We doubt not but many of the slaves held by the Yankees in our Eastern towns, would gladly escape from them if they could, and return to their kind and humane masters. The slaves have been accustomed to obey, and when their owners cannot protect them and they fall into the hands of the Yankees, it is only a change of a good master for a bad one. The negroes, if let alone and not corrupted by bad men, would generally do right.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

CONGRESS—SECRET SESSIONS.

In free governments, such as ours purports to be, Legislators are but the agents of the people, and their acts are those of their constituencies. The authority to make laws belongs to the mass, and for the sake of convenience alone do they delegate it to their servants. The people, affected by the operation of such laws as may be enacted, are in point of fact the law-makers themselves, and every obligation created, burden imposed, or duty marked out, by the representatives of the people, by Congress, are in reality only assumptions of such obligations, burdens and duties by the people themselves. To hold an opinion differing from this would be assuming that by the forms gone through with in an election, the man elected is made the master of those who delegated the power to act for them, instead of the servant—a conclusion no free people will ever allow practically to obtain.

We can, however, see that thus far in the history of the legislation of the country, a departure from the general principle announced has grown up. We allude to the practice of Congress holding secret sessions for the purpose of putting laws into form. This secret idea in our government originated in the constitutional convention, the proceedings of which, to this day, are as a sealed book to those interested in the result of the deliberations.—There was precedent for this, it is true, but that has not, and will not, remove the doubts as to its propriety or necessity that exist in the minds of many. But the practice which has grown up, of Congress thus cloaking its action until its measures, be they fraught with good or evil, has no apology; the veil of secrecy, so continually hung up between the public and the public's servants, is an unnecessary appendage. It may have been prudent for the constitutional convention to so arrange that its deliberations might be undisturbed, but we can conceive no valid excuse can be urged why the practice should be perpetuated, and the precaution of secrecy be kept over our congressional proceedings to this day.

Secrecy in Congress may be defended as proper, so far as considering reports and recommendations from the War or Navy Departments are concerned. Plans of conducting a campaign, or for governing our navy, or statements as to movements in progress or preparations being made, may have to be kept from the knowledge of our own people, in order to keep them from a like publicity to the enemy, and that legislators should have full and perfect knowledge of all these plans, and know the reasons that influence the Executive and his constitutional advisors to recommend a certain line of policy, will be admitted. Congress may with great propriety obtain all the information necessary to secure intelligent action, with closed doors; but beyond this there is no excuse for secrecy—on the contrary every reason why the practice should not prevail.

But little has thus far been said by the press on this subject, and up to the present time the evil we complain of has been quietly acquiesced in by the people. A few journals, however, have from time to time protested urgently against the practice, and in his late message Gov. Brown very opportunely denounced it. The Congress which had just adjourned had suddenly withdrawn the veil from a series of measures perfected into laws, all of which were of the most important character. By the operation of the currency bill the business of the country was to be effected; by the tax law the people were to be tithed beyond precedent; and what was more important, by the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, their liberties were hazarded. The denunciations of the Executive of the State were, therefore, made at an opportune moment, just when all this extraordinary legislation had been sprung upon the public, and when to make the objection was to ensure condemnation. Had a different rule obtained, and the action of Congress been public, no one will claim that different legislation would not have taken place, at least so far as the *habeas corpus* act is concerned. The condemnation it has met with since its provisions were made public is full warrant for the assertion that had the people been aware of what was going on, a storm of remonstrances would have gone up that would have prevented the outrage, and that no member would have dared to resist. But the opportunity was not given, and as remarked the liberties of the citizen were jeopardized without a note of warning to those affected by the star chamber and imprudent legislation.

The innovation in the practice of Congress is one that our enemy has never yet deemed necessary; why then should it prevail in this government? Federal legislators have never dared cloak their acts from their constituents; why should members of the Confederate Congress? They have not deemed secrecy essential to success; is it necessary on our part? They have thus far treated their people with confidence, and however unjustifiable has been some of their legislation, their acts have been open, and subject to remonstrance. With us, every true man will regret to acknowledge a different course has been pursued, and without any reason being advanced therefor.—Our people have not been treated with confidence, as they desired, and it is felt. They have submitted thus far, not without complaining, however; and unless the practice is discontinued members may expect a remonstrance at the ballot box that will deter future Congresses from continuing the policy.

A new Congress, whose skirts are yet clear of this innovation, is to assemble on the 2d of May, and, in common with every well-wisher of the country, we enter our protest against a continuation of the insidious policy of secret legislation. Give us light as to what is being done, at all times. Congress is not so perfect that its enactments may not, sometimes at least, be rendered more acceptable to the public and beneficial to the country, provided there is opportunity given for remonstrance or suggestion during the progress of legislation. We speak earnestly when we say we believe the people will not again so quietly submit to being governed by a series of such important laws as those passed secretly by the late Congress, unless they have an opportunity of being heard by petition or remonstrance before their passage. We hope Congress will heed the warning.

For the Progress.

MR. PENNINGTON:—Please do me the favor to publish the following extract from Gov. Vance's Fayetteville speech, together with the correspondence between Gov. Vance and myself, referred to by him. It will be seen that the Governor has not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him.

I regret to see that the Governor repeats the misstatement of the *Confederate*, of this City, that I am publishing the *Standard* "ally." There is no foundation for this statement.

Very Respectfully, W. W. HOLDEN.
April 25, 1864.

"Mr. Holden is not here, I desired him to attend. I addressed a letter to him informing him that I would be under the necessity of alluding to him personally; he declined, did not want to call the people from their farms. How considerate. What time would you have lost? As you are going to hear me, you could have listened to [illegible] very well, as the gal said when her sweetheart [illegible] after kissing her, if he dies I want it [illegible] I did not kill him. He died himself. If he dies it is his own fault. I will not be held responsible for his death. But if he were here he would declare that he would rather be somewhere else."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, April 18, 1864.

SIR:—I expect to address the people at Summerville on the 21st, Fayetteville the 22d, and at Egypt on the 23d inst. As I shall be compelled to say something about you personally and politically, I cordially invite you to be present and participate in the discussion. When speaking of my opponent of course I prefer that it should be face to face.

As I speak at all these points by invitation of the people themselves, I hope you will feel no hesitation in accompanying me on the score of disturbing them in their daily avocations.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.
Z. B. VANCE.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., present.

RALEIGH, April 18, 1864.

To Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina.

SIR: Your note of this day, inviting me to meet you in public discussion at Summerville, Fayetteville and Egypt, has been received; and in reply I would respectfully call your attention to the enclosed Card which was printed in the *Standard* to day, before your note was received.

You inform me in your note that you will be compelled to say something about me "personally," as well as "politically." In reply I have to say that I am a candidate on principle, and have no personal feelings to gratify; and while I should regret anything like a personal controversy with you, still if forced upon me I shall not shrink from it.

Under the circumstances I shall claim the right, if I should think proper, to reply more at length to your note of to-day, and to make publication of the same, together with this correspondence, of which I have retained a copy.

Very Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
W. W. HOLDEN.

I have received several invitations to address the people as a candidate for Governor. Under the circumstances, I most respectfully decline to canvass the State. This determination was made known in my card announcing myself a candidate of date March 5th, 1864. I am not afraid to meet Gov. Vance, or any other candidate who may be supported by the Destructives or partizans of the Confederate administration; but I am not vain enough to suppose that I could change or control the opinions of the people by a canvass, and I am not disposed to add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing the people for their votes. Let them go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the man of their choice. I will cheerfully abide the decision, whatever it may be.

There was no canvass in this State in 1862 for Governor, and no canvass in Virginia, Alabama and Georgia by the candidates for Governor at their late elections.

I trust that those of my fellow citizens who have done me the honor to address me on the subject will receive this as an answer to their invitations.

W. W. HOLDEN

April 18, 1864.

A Cheap Place.

We have already noticed the fact that it had been determined to remove the Treasury Department, or a part of it, from Richmond to Columbia. The following from a Richmond paper will show that Columbia is rather an inviting place, just now:

Official Wisdom—Cost of Living in Columbia.—Twelve hundred male and female clerks are going to Columbia, S. C., because living is cheaper there.—Let us see. Here are two telegrams, dated Columbia April 20:

No. 1.

"Accommodation very scarce. Not more than for six or eight can be obtained, and then they will be required to place two or three in a room. Board from seventy to eighty dollars per week."

No. 2.

"Best board in boarding houses $75 and $80 per week—very inferior; and not a vacant house in the city. *Provisions extremely scarce and high.*"

If the clerks are carried to Columbia, why not lodge them in hospital buildings and feed them on rations?

UNHEARD OF HONESTY.—A friend informs us, says the Brandom Republican, that a gentleman, against whom he holds a note for a small amount of borrowed money, came to him a few days since and remarked that he was anxious to pay the note, but that the money he borrowed was gold, that he could not now get the gold to pay him, and he would not ask him to take the depreciated currency, but he had plenty of good bacon which he would sell him at ten cents per pound, just what it was selling for when he borrowed the money. As the Yankees took all our friend's meat, of course he will accept the liberal offer. Such instances of honesty are extremely rare in these degenerate times, and we cannot refrain from giving the gentleman's name. It was Thomas S. White, Esq., of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as th best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an *overshot* wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($180,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.

April 26-dawtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE, AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; also Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.

April 26-3w